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AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LEGAL, ECONOMIC, AND ORGANIZATION INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 3, 1925

Vol. III, No. 16.

OHIO MILK PRODUCERS INSTALLING NEW EQUIPMENT

Equipment for a complete new milk distributing plant is being installed by the Ohio Farmers' Cooperative Milk Association, Cleveland, Ohio. This equipment includes a continuous flow pasteurizer, two bottling machines with a combined capacity of 120 bottles a minute, five storage tanks, can washing and case washing machines and vats for buttermilk and cottage cheese.

The association was originally organized about five years ago. It was reorganized in 1923 and in 1924 was reincorporated under the Ohio Cooperative Act of that year. It has a membership of nearly 4,000 and supplies a large portion of the fluid milk used in Cleveland.

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DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MAILING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

The first of the 45,000 certificates of indebtedness of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York City, covering deductions for the year ending March 31, 1925, were mailed out by the middle of July. This series of certificates, known as Series "D" amounts to approximately \$1,760,000. All certificates are in multiples of \$1, beginning with \$5. Any odd cents due members, or any amount of less than \$5, will be included in the thirteenth check sent to members at the end of each year. As the certificates are negotiable, members have been advised to take as good care of certificates as they do of money. They are also informed that a charge of 75 cents will be made for issuing duplicate certificates to take the place of those lost. The certificates are dated April 1, 1925, and are payable May 1, 1930. They draw interest at 6% payable annually.

The total amount deducted for Series "D" was \$1,762,569; Series "C", \$2,562,300; Series "B", \$4,621,915; and for Series "A", \$4,307,060. The average deduction per 100 pounds of milk for certificates during the past year was 7.08 cents as compared with 9.57 cents in 1924, 13.76 cents in 1923 and 16.80 cents in 1922. (See Agricultural Cooperation, August 25, 1924, page 277.)

The total number of contracts on file with the League was 66,044, July 2; number of contracts accepted during the week ending July 2, 100; total number of cows included in contracts accepted, 1,050; number of contracts accepted from April 1 to July 2, 1,407. (See Agricultural Cooperation, April 27, 1925, page 176.)

TWIN CITY PRODUCERS PLANNING A CAMPAIGN OF EXPANSION

A new surplus plant is to be erected this fall by the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., in order to handle efficiently the milk delivered by its members. The new plant will be equipped for handling 100,000 pounds of fluid milk daily, converting it into condensed milk, butter and casein. This will give it five times the capacity of the present plant.

Members are being urged to subscribe for the capital stock of the association, in order that the funds needed for expansion may be available.

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BOOKLET ISSUED BY NEBRASKA CREAMERY

"The Wonderful Dream That Came True," is the title of a booklet of thirty pages recently issued by the Farmers' Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Orleans, Nebr. The booklet is illustrated with pictures of the men who have made the enterprise a success and with interior and exterior views of the big cooperative centralized creamery at Orleans. The booklet was prepared by the general manager of the association to use in answering the "many inquiries from all over the United States, Canada and New Zealand."

In relating the beginnings of the enterprise, it is stated that the movement in behalf of a cooperative creamery was started in 1915. The original plans provided for beginning business when \$100,000 of capital stock had been subscribed. As only \$9,000 of capital stock was disposed of as a result of two years of effort, the plans were changed and actual churning began about April 1, 1917. During the first fourteen months of operation, the \$9,000 of capital stock was used up and in addition about \$1,400 obtained on notes signed by the directors. Then a change in management was made. But 384,257 pounds of butter were made up to June of 1918. During the last half of 1918, 315,206 pounds of butter were manufactured and the following year, 929,055 pounds.

During the year 1924 a total of 1,690,144 pounds of butter was made; the net profits for the year were \$19,916; and the enterprise had a net worth of \$111,880 on November 30. (See Agricultural Cooperation for March 30, 1925, page 130)

Profits of the association from May of 1918 to June 30, 1925 have been reported by the manager as \$186,382. These have been applied as follows: Credited to members for capital stock, \$67,000; paid members as cash refunds, \$44,000; held in the business as surplus and undivided profits, \$75,382.

The greater part of the cream handled comes from 61 buying stations which have been set up by independent local associations of cream shippers located in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Each station is expected to hold \$2,000 of the capital stock of the association, and each individual shipping direct to the association, to hold one share of stock with a par value of \$100.

PACIFIC PRODUCERS SHIPPING EGGS TO HONOLULU

A machine for washing eggs is being installed in the Portland (Oreg.) plant of the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers. It is expected that the new machine will bring about a reduction in the cost of preparing eggs for market.

On June 11 the association made a large shipment of eggs to Honolulu. This was its first export shipment to Honolulu and it is hoped by the management that the results will be such as to warrant further shipments.

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FIELD SERVICE FOR SAN DIEGO POULTRY PRODUCERS

At a recently held joint meeting of the boards of directors of the Poultry Producers of San Diego, Calif., and the San Diego Poultry Association, it was decided that the time had arrived for the employment of a field man. It is proposed to develop a field service which will serve both organizations, as the membership of the two is very much the same. The producers' organization is concerned with the marketing of poultry products and the poultry association with the purchase of needed supplies, particularly feeds.

The annual meeting of the purchasing association was held June 26. At that time it was announced that the amount available for refund for the first five months of 1925 was \$19,955 which was \$4,561 in excess of the amount available a year ago. The membership of the association was given as 850.

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STATEWIDE POULTRY ASSOCIATION IN UTAH

Utah has a state-wide poultry and egg marketing organization known as the Utah Poultry Producers' Cooperative Association, Salt Lake City. This was an outgrowth of a former organization, the Central Utah Poultry Exchange. The present membership is in excess of 1,000. Reorganization on a cooperative basis was effected in 1923 and the extent of the company's operations is indicated by the fact that 130,000 cases of eggs were handled in 1924, also 111,374 pounds of poultry.

A marketing agency sells the eggs collected by the association at a flat rate of one cent a dozen. A committee of fifteen, one member from each of the fifteen districts of the state, has the right to check over the books and accounts of the marketing agency at any time and if the committee finds that the marketing agency is making more than a reasonable profit, the charge for selling may be reduced. Receipts of eggs are pooled by weeks and the price for the week is determined by the average price of the eggs. Payments are made within 15 days after eggs are received. In the larger districts trucks call for the eggs at the farms, and also deliver supplies which the association purchases in bulk.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION TURNS CAPITAL TWENTY TIMES

With a little less than \$40,000 of capital, the Hayward Poultry Producers' Association, Hayward, Calif., did a business of \$800,000 during 1924. This means that its capital was turned over 20 times during the year, or about every 18th day. The association is organized on a membership basis, each member paying \$50 on which 8% interest is paid. Feed, poultry supplies, farm implements, coal, flour, sugar, etc., are handled. Sales are made to nonmembers as well as to members but only the latter participate in the annual patronage refund which for 1924 amounted to \$27,000. Patronage refunds are made only on sales to members for which payment is made within 15 days.

In the spring of 1924 a new office building was constructed and additional warehouse space was provided. At the present time there is over an acre of building under roof.

The association was started about 15 years ago by 50 poultrymen. Its present membership is over 800.

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OHIO EGG MARKETING ASSOCIATION BEGINS TO FUNCTION

After more than a year of preparation, the Ohio Poultry Producers' Cooperative Association began functioning as an egg marketing organization early in July. A central packing plant has been established at Wauseon, Ohio and 43 receiving stations opened in five counties. The enterprise starts with 1,800 farmers under agreement to use the services provided by the association. The first car of eggs containing 392 cases was shipped to New York on July 18. A smaller shipment made a few days earlier sold in New York for one cent a dozen under top quotation.

Four trucks are used in collecting the eggs and delivering them to the central packing plant. Fourteen candling units have been set up and every egg received is candled and placed in its proper grade along with other eggs of the same quality. Five grades are being packed, viz., U. S. Hennerly Brown Extras; U. S. Hennerly White Extras; U. S. Standards (mixed colors); U. S. Standards (whites); and U. S. Trades (mixed colors).

Provision has been made for two pooling periods a month, from the first through the fifteenth and from the sixteenth to the end of the month. Returns from sales will be made to producers on the first and fifteenth of each month.

An arrangement has been entered into with a Detroit and New York egg dealer for sales service, on a commission basis.

NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION ENLARGES PLANT

A new grain elevator erected by the side of the old elevator has increased the grain handling capacity of the Hettinger Cooperative Equity Exchange Company at Hettinger, N. Dak. During the fiscal year ending with June 16, this company made a profit of \$10,031, the greater part of which came from the handling of wheat. Total sales amounted to \$341,116 and expenses to \$6,602.

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MANAGEMENT OF COOPERATIVE THRESHING RINGS DISCUSSED

A new bulletin issued by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., is entitled, "Successful Threshing Ring Management." It deals with the problems of groups of farmers who purchase threshing machines cooperatively and use small tractors for operating power. It was found that with the development of the farm tractor which provided a new source of power, many of the large threshing rings which formerly hired custom outfits consisting of large threshing machines and steam tractors, had broken up into small rings and purchased small threshing machines cooperatively.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT GROWERS

A statement of the condition of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, at the close of business June 30, 1925, has been issued. The statement shows operating reserves of \$157,894. These represent accumulations made while handling the crops of 1922, 1923 and 1924. Among the listed assets of the organization were three Chamber of Commerce seats, and one seat on the Grand Forks terminals. The cash in the bank was nearly sufficient to meet the final payment on the 1924 pool. The development of the organization is indicated by the figures in the following table:

	: Membership a/		: Shipments		
Season	: Number	: Index	: Number	: Index	: Sales
	: Number		: Of Cars	: Number	
	:	:	:	:	:
1922-23	: 9,200	: 100	: 1,700	: 100	: \$3,320,000
1923-24	: 15,800	: 172	: 1,100	: 65	: 2,380,000
1924-25	: 17,000	: 135	: 2,200	: 129	: 6,300,000

/a At close of business year.

Attention is called to the fact that the association is a farmers' business organization, without capital stock and operated without profit. Prompt payments on all drafts drawn by members for wheat delivered is promised for the 1925 pool. This promise is based on the operating reserves that have been accumulated during the past three years.

COOPERATIVE GRAIN MARKETING STUDY IN OHIO

Studies of the business activities of farmers' elevators in Ohio for the three years 1922, 1923 and 1924, show that the percentage of elevators operating at a profit has increased. In 1922, but 68 per cent of the elevators studied earned a profit, while 85.5 per cent of the 48 elevators included in the 1924 study made profits. At the close of 1922, 54.5 per cent of the elevators studied had a deficit, while but 41.7 per cent of the elevators included in the 1924 study had deficits at the close of the year.

The several studies are based on audits made by the auditing department of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. The 48 elevators included in the 1924 study were divided into those with grain as the predominating commodity and those with merchandise as the predominating commodity. Each of the two groups were divided so as to separate those elevators operating at a profit from those operating at a loss.

Nineteen of the 22 elevators with grain as the predominating commodity made a profit and three operated at a loss. The net profit on operations for the 19 associations ranged from less than 1 per cent to 4.2 per cent. The average was 2.05 per cent. These 19 associations were capitalized at amounts varying from \$3,500 to \$41,800. The average capitalization was \$19,245. Average monthly grain sales were \$8,612; average monthly sales of flour and feed were \$1,019; and average monthly sales of sundry merchandise were \$2,570.

The three associations with grain the predominating commodity that operated at a loss had an average capitalization of \$22,916, but low monthly sales of grain. The average loss on operations was 1.5 per cent.

In the case of the 26 elevators, merchandise was the predominating commodity. Twenty-two of these elevators made an average net gain on operations of 3.2 per cent and four had an average net loss of 1.97 per cent. The average amount of capital stock for the successful elevators was \$25,912 and for the unsuccessful, \$19,425. Average monthly sales with the successful elevators were: grain, \$3,108; flour and feed, \$4,789; and sundry merchandise, \$5,495. The four unsuccessful elevators had very much lower average monthly sales.

Average expense percentages on the cost of goods sold were worked out for the four groups of elevators for salaries, labor, interest, other expenses and total expenses. They are as follows:

	: Salaries:	Labor :	Interest:	Other :	Total
	:	:	:	: Expense:	Expense
Grain Predominating	:	:	:	:	:
Operating at a profit	: 1.7	: 1.3	: 0.9	: 2.6	: 6.4
Operating at a loss	: 1.7	: 1.7	: 1.3	: 3.7	: 8.7
Merchandise Predominating	:	:	:	:	:
Operating at a profit	: 2.6	: 2.4	: 0.9	: 3.7	: 9.6
Operating at a loss	: 4.1	: 3.1	: 1.9	: 5.4	: 13.1

(See Agricultural Cooperation, Nov. 5, 1923, p. 10)

TEXAS WHEAT GROWERS REPORT PRICE AVERAGE

Total deliveries of wheat of the 1924 crop to the Texas Wheat Growers' Association, Amarillo, Texas, amounted to 2,430,000 bushels. Of this amount, 87% was delivered during the four months, June to September and 13% during the six months, October to March. The average return to members was \$1.25 a bushel.

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RICE SALES OVER ONE-HALF MILLION

Rice sales for the season of 1924-25 amounted to \$650,833 according to the recently issued report of the River Farm Bureau Rice Growers' Cooperative Association, Baton Rouge, La. Members of the association received \$550,907 of the total, or 85%. Operating expenses for the business year were \$92,171. This was an average of 75.388 cents a barrel on the 122,263 barrels of rice milled. Among the larger items of expense were milling charge, \$36,517; pockets, bags and twine, \$16,639; salaries, \$14,000; and brokerage, \$7,268.

This association was formed in 1923 under the leadership of the Louisiana Farm Bureau. It has a membership of fifty.

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GENERAL MANAGER OF LIMA BEAN ASSOCIATION REPORTS

Fifty-five per cent of the 1924 lima bean crop of California (including baby limas) was handled by the California Lima Bean Growers' Association, Oxnard, Calif., according to the annual report of the general manager of the association. The average of the f.o.b. returns for the 1924 crop is given as 13 cents a pound for regular limas and 11.2 cents a pound for baby limas. Producers received 60% of the consumers' dollar in the case of the 1924 crop whereas for the five preceding years the producers had received but 55% of the prices paid by consumers. The expense of operating the association is given as three-fourths of one per cent of the f.o.b. car sales.

It is pointed out by the general manager that the distribution of the 1924 crop was somewhat different than that of preceding years. A much larger portion than usual of the regular limas went into the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River. Many shipments went into the Atlantic seaboard territory.

Approximately 40% of the shipments were made by water and 60% by rail.

A slight increase in membership is reported for the past year. Bags and twine were purchased by the association in wholesale quantities at considerable of a saving to its members. The association was organized in April, 1916, as a selling agency for 18 locals. Sales amount to approximately \$3,000,000 a year.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ARIZONA PIMACOTTON GROWERS

One hundred seventy-seven members of the Arizona Pimacotton Growers, Phoenix, Ariz., attended the annual meeting held June 22. The members were asked to consider a draft of a new contract to replace the agreement soon to expire. The proposed contract provides for withdrawal annually after the second year. Members were advised that steps were being taken to organize an intermediate credit bank for the purpose of helping to solve the problem of production credit.

The manager of the association stated that the cost of operating the association had been reduced to \$4.20 per bale which was 86 cents less per bale than the preceding year.

A plan has been worked out whereby the members of the cotton association are to receive preferred stock in the Arizona Cotton Processing Company, a subsidiary of the marketing association, to cover deductions made for working capital. For each \$100 deducted, stock will be issued to the amount of \$144. The stock bears 8 per cent interest which is cumulative. The processing company has an equity amounting to \$117,000 in the Mutual Cotton and Oil Company, which owns and operates about fifteen cotton gins and two oil mills. All of the common stock of the Processing Company is held in the treasury of the Pimacotton Growers.

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STAPLE COTTON ASSOCIATION INCREASES SALES TO MILLS

A statement recently issued by the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss., indicates that a much smaller per cent of the cotton handled is sold locally than when the association began functioning four years ago. During the year 1921-22, 44 per cent of the cotton was disposed of at local sales whereas but 7 per cent was sold locally during 1924-25. During the four years, sales to Eastern mills increased from 16 per cent to 30 per cent and sales to southern mills from 16 per cent to 23 per cent.

The detailed figures for the several years are as follows:

Year	: Southern : : Mills :	Eastern : : Mills :	Export a/ :	: Local : : Sales :	Other : : Sales b/ :	Total
1921-22	: 16.8	: 16.7	: 19.7	: 44.3	: 2.6	: 100.0
1922-23	: 23.8	: 36.0	: 21.1	: 17.1	: 2.0	: 100.0
1923-24	: 29.0	: 33.1	: 28.5	: 9.2	: 0.2	: 100.0
1924-25	: 24.4	: 39.2	: 21.7	: 7.1	: 7.6	: 100.0
Average	: 23.0	: 30.7	: 22.3	: 21.0	: 3.0	: 100.0

a/ Including cotton sold to England, Canada, Italy, Spain, Holland, France and Germany.

b/ Including New Orleans sales and insurance sales.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO GROWERS VOTE BY MAIL

Over 50% of the membership of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association, Hartford, participated in the annual election of directors recently held. Ballots containing the names of those nominated in primary balloting were distributed to the members who marked the final ballots at their homes, mailing them to the election committee, which consisted of disinterested parties. The seals were broken and the ballots counted by the committee. The election resulted in the re-election of 18 members of the board of directors and the election to the board of three new members.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of this association, a resolution was passed to the effect that tobacco of the 1925 crop be handled only for members joining the association prior to July 15.

Applications for hail insurance covering 14,591 acres have been filed with the Connecticut Valley Mutual Hail Insurance Company, which is largely the creation of the tobacco association.

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EXPENSE OF MARKETING WISCONSIN TOBACCO REDUCED

Figures indicating the average amounts of the advances made to members by the Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool, Madison, Wis., in connection with the marketing of the crops of 1922, 1923 and 1924, were published in the Tobacco Pool Bulletin recently. The advances on sorting tobacco have been slightly more than 5 cents a pound and on stemming tobacco from 2.4 cents to 3.3 cents a pound as will be noted by the following figures:

Crop	:	Sorting	:	Stemming
	:	Tobacco	:	Tobacco
	:	Cents	:	Cents
1922	:	5.0080	:	3.3580
1923	:	5.4355	:	2.4048
1924	:	5.0060	:	3.0850
	:		:	

Data from the same source indicate that the 1922 crop was marketed during a period covering about ten months at an expense on the part of the association of \$219,263, and that although 18 months were required to dispose of the 1923 crop, the expense of marketing was but \$207,498.

Recently the organization was able to arrange to borrow money on warehouse receipts issued against tobacco in the bundle in licensed warehouses.

A statement of assets and liabilities as of May 29, 1925, shows capital liabilities of \$217,288. Of this amount, \$33,120 represents membership fees and \$152,728 certificates of indebtedness. These certificates are issued to members to cover a deduction of one-half cent a pound made from the sales. The certificates draw 6% interest payable annually.

CALIFORNIA GOAT BREEDERS ARE WORKING TOGETHER

Four cars of goats have been shipped cooperatively by the California Goat Breeders' Marketing Association, San Francisco. These shipments, the first of which was made November 3, 1923, have been to the eastern states where agencies have been established for the disposal of the shipments. The association was formed in 1923 and now has 32 members.

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ASSOCIATION SERVES THOUSANDS OF FARMERS

Over 650 shipping associations have become regular shippers to the Central Cooperative Commission Association, St. Paul, Minn., according to a recent statement by the manager. He estimates that at least 90,000 farmers of the northwest have been served by the association during the past year, many having marketed straight carloads of hogs or cattle through the association.

The manager states that it is the policy of the order buying department to give farmers desiring feeder cattle a chance to buy ahead of dealers or speculators and without the payment of a buying commission. Orders from the country are filled so far as possible by stock out of first hands.

Net earnings of the association for the first six months of 1925 are reported as \$57,000. These earnings eventually go back to the farmers whose stock was handled.

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LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS BY SIX ILLINOIS ASSOCIATIONS

Figures indicating shipments by six livestock shipping associations in the vicinity of Mount Carroll, Ill., have been collected and tabulated for the four years 1920-1923 inclusive. A total of 3,189 cars were shipped. The number of cars, number of animals and market weight for each year is as follows:

Year	Cars		Animals		Market Weight	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Pounds	Index
1920	769	100	51,150	100	13,170,396	100
1921	774	101	52,851	103	13,545,455	103
1922	744	97	51,895	101	12,713,602	97
1923	902	117	64,181	125	15,695,242	119

A total of 220,077 animals were shipped. Of this number, 178,928, (81%) were hogs; 13,541, (6%) cattle; 18,177, (8%) calves; and 9,431, (5%) sheep.

REPORT ON COOPERATION IN INDIA BY AMERICAN CONSUL

A report from the American Consul at Calcutta, dated May 5, 1925, gives figures for the cooperative societies of India, taken from the reports of the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of the various states for the year 1923-24. The growth of the movement is shown by the figures for the total number of societies registered under the Cooperative Societies Act in the different years:

Year	: Number of : : Societies :	: Number of : : Members :	: Working : Capital
	:	:	Rupees $\frac{1}{2}$
1907-1910 (Av. for 4 yrs.)	: 1,926 :	: 107,543 :	6,812,000
1911-1915 " " 5 "	: 11,786 :	: ----- :	-----
1916-1920 " " " "	: 28,477 :	: ----- :	-----
1920-1921	: 47,503 :	: 1,523,614 :	-----
1921-1922	: 52,132 :	: ----- :	311,224,000
1922-1923	: 56,136 :	: 1,613,368 :	353,390,000
1923-1924	: 61,106 :	: 1,774,913 :	405,297,000
	:	:	:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Par value of rupee, 32.4 cents.

The increase shown in the 17 years indicates substantial progress in the movement.

Of the 61,106 societies in 1923-24, 54,645 were classified as agricultural, including cattle insurance societies; 4,529 as non-agricultural; 1,402 as supervising and guaranteeing unions; and 530 as central societies, including provincial and central banks and banking unions.

A classification of the agricultural societies shows that credit societies are by far the most numerous. The list is as follows:

Credit societies	52,890
Purchase and sale	238
Production	295
Production and sale	252
Cattle insurance	422
Other forms of cooperation	468

The financial operations of these associations for the year covered by the report are summarized as follows:

Loans made to individuals during the year amounted to 72,279,712 rupees, (par value of rupee is 32.4 cents) and to banks and societies, 4,377,393 rupees. Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by individuals were 55,951,691 rupees, and by banks and societies, 3,564,289. Both loans made and receipts from loans showed an increase over the previous fiscal year. Sales of goods to members amounted to 3,837,341 rupees in 1923-24, over 1,000,000 rupees less than in the previous fiscal year. Purchase of members' products was valued at 5,406,395 rupees, or about 200,000 rupees more than in the previous year. The cost of management increased from 1,682,975 rupees in 1922-23 to 1,825,192 during the year under review. The share capital paid up increased from nearly 17,000,000 rupees to over 18,500,000. The reserve fund increased from 20,297,000 rupees in 1922-23 to 23,654,000 rupees in 1923-24. The total profit for the year under review was 5,950,643 rupees as against 4,504,940 in the previous year.

These figures are exclusive of the cattle insurance societies which declined in numbers and amount of business during the year.

Similar data are presented regarding the operations of non-agricultural societies and of the provincial and central banks.

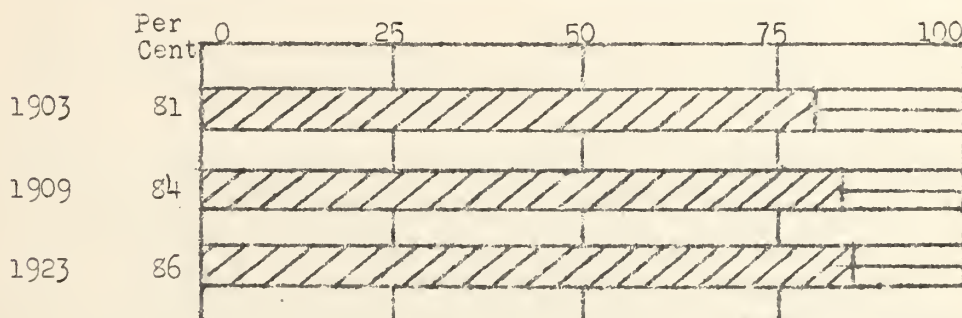
The distribution of societies in the various provinces and states is shown in the table below:

Distribution of Societies				
Province or State	Total	Agri- cultural	Non- Agricultural	
Punjab	10,541	9,320	607	
Madras	9,783	8,306	1,166	
Bengal	9,334	8,638	603	
United Provinces	5,752	5,445	----	
Bihar and Orissa	5,616	5,108	----	
Burma	5,563	All	----	
Central Provinces and Berar	4,646	Others	----	
Bombay	3,743	Less	600	
Hyderabad	1,698	than	----	
Mysore	1,486	5,000	----	
All others	1,000		----	

SURVEY OF COOPERATIVES IN DENMARK

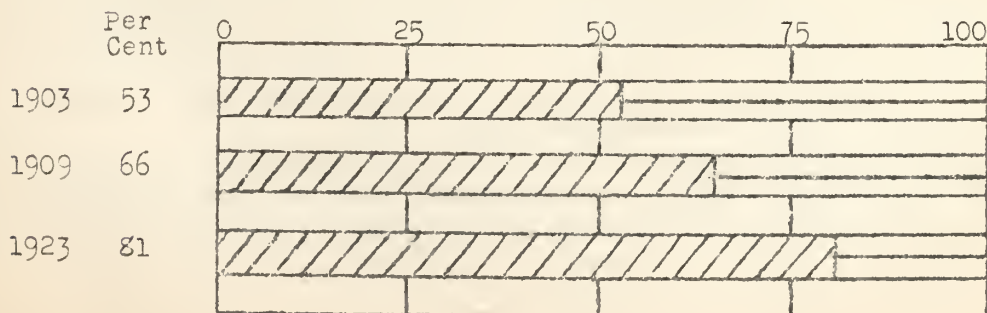
After a lapse of 14 years, an official survey of cooperative activity in Denmark was made last year. The data collected were for the year 1923. Previous surveys with which the new material may be compared were made in 1903 and 1909. The figures used here, which are compiled from official sources, are for Denmark, exclusive of North Slesvig, which was not a part of the Kingdom in 1903 or 1909, it then being included in Germany.

Fig. 1.- Per Cent of Cows Furnishing Milk to Cooperative Creameries.



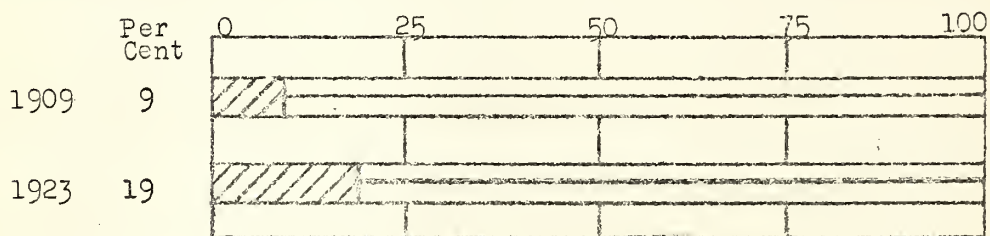
Cooperative creameries and cooperative bacon curing plants are well established institutions in Denmark. The milk from 86% of the milch cows was manufactured into butter in the cooperative creameries in 1923, as compared with 84% in 1909 and 81% in 1903. (See Fig. 1)

Fig. 2.- Per Cent of Swine Slaughtered in Cooperative Bacon Factories.



During the twenty years from 1903 to 1923 the percentage of pigs slaughtered in cooperative bacon factories increased over one-half. In 1903, 53% of the pigs were slaughtered in cooperative plants; in 1909, 66%; and in 1923, 81%; as will be noted by Fig. 2.

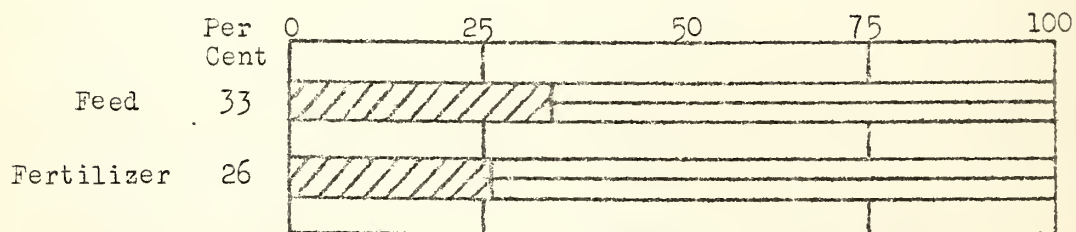
Fig. 3.- Per Cent of Cattle Marketed Through Cooperatives, 1923.



Twice as large a percentage of the cattle in the Kingdom was handled through cooperative export associations in 1923 as in 1909. In the former year, 9% of the animals were marketed by the cooperatives and in the latter year, 19%. (See Fig. 3)

Cooperative buying by Danish farmers is a matter of considerable importance. In 1923, 33% of the farms with 35% of the cows and 37% of the swine were buying feeds cooperatively. At the same time, 26% of the farms with 32% of the farm area were purchasing fertilizer through the cooperative associations. (See Fig. 4)

Fig. 4.- Per Cent of Farms Buying Cooperatively, 1923.



The cooperative egg marketing associations were handling the eggs from 26.5% of the hens in 1923.

Cow testing associations gained in importance during the 14 years from 1909 to 1923. In the former year the milk from 18% of the cows of the country was tested through these associations, and in 1923, about 27%.

KANSAS SUPREME COURT CONSTRUES ASSOCIATION BY-LAW

On July 11, 1925, the Supreme Court of Kansas decided the mandamus case instituted by C. H. Everts and fourteen other members of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association against that association in favor of the association.

The plaintiffs brought the mandamus suit against the officers and directors of the association for the purpose of compelling them to forthwith call a meeting of the association. The suit involved the construction to be placed upon the following by-law of the association:

At any meeting a majority present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, including the election of directors, except when otherwise provided by law.

It appeared that pursuant to another by-law the annual meeting of the association was called to order in Wichita, Kansas, on the fourth Monday in May, 1925. The plaintiffs charged that at this meeting a conspiracy was entered into by the defendants, the officers and directors of the association, to prevent a meeting from being held. At this meeting the committee on credentials reported that a quorum of the members was not present, which report was adopted by the meeting, thereby leaving the old board of directors in office. As indicated above, the controversy related to the construction to be placed upon the by-law quoted. The following quotations from the opinion disclose the basis therefor:

If the by-law be construed to mean that a majority of the members present shall constitute a quorum, it will consist of a variable number. One more than half of those in the room at the time shall then constitute a quorum. Why exclude the remainder of those present? All present should be counted to ascertain whether or not there is a quorum. Where is the presence required? It must be at the place of meeting in the room where the meeting is held. Presence in the city, near the city, or in the building, but not in the room where the meeting is held, would not be sufficient. The business of the association must be transacted in the room where the meeting is being held, except that committees appointed by the association may transact their business outside that room, but they must report to the association in that room and their reports be acted on by the association at the meeting place.

The other construction, that a majority of the members of the association shall constitute a quorum, is in harmony with the language as it is written and punctuated. The ambiguity in the language is occasioned by the provision for representation by proxy. The reasonable construction of the language is that a quorum is a majority of all the members of the association and that the majority must be present in

person or be represented by proxy to authorize the association to transact its business.

It is argued that it is the duty of the officers to see that the annual meeting is held. The by-laws provide for special meetings. They may be called at any time by the president, or by a majority of the board of directors, or by one-third of the members. There is no command to call such a meeting. The president may call it, but the by-laws do not compel him to do so; the directors may call it, but they are not compelled to do so; one-third of the members may call it, but they are under no obligation to do so. This may be a defect in the by-laws, but this court cannot correct defects in by-laws of corporations by compelling action where the by-laws fail to require action.

It will be noted from the foregoing that the court held that under the language in question a quorum is a majority of all the members of the association and that a majority of the members of the association must be present in person or be represented by proxy at meetings of the association to authorize it to transact its business. Under the circumstances the court held in favor of the association.

L. S. Hulbert

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COURT PROTECTS WAREHOUSE LICENSING SYSTEM

Because of the fraudulent issuance of cotton warehouse receipts, A. M. Burts, of Sylvester, Ga., was convicted under the United States Warehouse Act on June 23 at Albany, Ga., in the United States District Court for that district. He had been licensed under the United States Warehouse Act for the period from August 4, 1922, to July 31, 1923, by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. After his license had expired, and although instructed not to do so by those engaged in the administration of the Act, he continued to issue cotton warehouse receipts, which indicated that his warehouse was licensed under the United States Warehouse Act.

One of the main purposes of this statute is to make the warehouse receipts which may be issued by warehouses licensed under it of such character and integrity that farmers or other holders of the receipts will find that they are generally readily acceptable by bankers for loans.

The judge who passed sentence in the case, among other things, said, "It is very, very important that these receipts should be in every way protected." He also declared that the officials who brought this case to the attention of the court were entitled to the commendation of the public.

Many cooperative associations depend largely on United States warehouse receipts in carrying on their operations.

L. S. Hulbert

OHIO LEGISLATION REGARDING WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

The State of Ohio has recently enacted a statute which, among other things, provides that a negotiable warehouse receipt, when received in good faith and for a valuable consideration by one person from another, shall be good in the hands of the second person even though the first person obtained the receipt from the actual owner by theft or fraud.

L. S. Hulbert.

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ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT MODIFIES FORMER OPINION

The Supreme Court of Arkansas recently modified the opinion rendered by it in the case of the Arkansas Cotton Growers Cooperative Association v. R. E. Brown so as to exclude the following language therefrom: "The party to a contract who commits the first breach is the wrongdoer and thereby absolves the other party from performance." With respect to this matter the court said:

It is urged that this application of the principle is unnecessary to a decision of the case and should be withdrawn so as not to affect future litigation in which its application may be invoked.

Upon reconsideration we have concluded to grant the request and to confine the decision to the effect that appellant has not, in its methods of business broken the contract by transcending its powers under the statute, or under its articles of association, or under its contracts with members, and that it is entitled to the relief prayed for in its cross-complaint.

The language in question was excluded from the opinion as a result of a brief filed by the attorneys for the Arkansas Rice Growers' Cooperative Association. It was contended by the attorneys for this association that the general principle embodied in the language in question was not applicable to a cooperative marketing association. It was also their contention that if a cooperative association violates its contract with a member, redress therefor should be sought within the association, and that it should not be regarded as a reason for allowing a member to fail to carry out his contract. Among other things it was claimed that the contracts of an association constitute one entire contract and that the different contracts with members are not to be regarded in law as separate and distinct from each other.

L. S. Hulbert.

MEMBERSHIP OF CANADIAN WOOL COOPERATIVE INCREASES

A report from the U. S. Consul at Regina, Sask., under date of June 13, 1925, states that the membership of the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers', Ltd., Toronto, had nearly doubled in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the past year. Furthermore, that the 819 members in the two provinces had contracted to deliver 44,433 fleeces this season, whereas 424 members delivered 23,929 fleeces last year.

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MEMBERS TO DECIDE FATE OF PEANUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Under date of July 1, 1925, the Peanut Growers' Association, Norfolk, Va., reported that about 700 members had pledged to deliver 45,000 bags of peanuts of the 1925 crop to the association. In every county but one of those worked, the number of bags pledged is larger than the number delivered in 1923 when 75,500 bags were delivered by 947 members.

August 12 is the date set for the annual meeting at Suffolk. In case the minimum requirement of 100,000 bags has not been secured by that time the directors propose to put the fate of the association up to the members.

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NEW CONTRACT FOR WALNUT GROWERS

At the annual meeting of the membership of the California Walnut Growers' Association, Los Angeles, held June 11, final steps were taken for the adoption of the new policy regarding membership. (See Agricultural Cooperation, May 25, 1925, page 224.) Revised by-laws were adopted, also revised pooling agreements between the central and locals and between locals and grower members. As all but one of the local associations have already passed upon the general principles involved in the new program, it is expected that the formal adoption of the new contracts by the boards of directors of the locals is a matter of detail only. The new contract is for fifteen years, with provision for withdrawal by a dissatisfied member during January or February of any year. A member who withdraws "may not again become a member until two crop seasons have elapsed.... A grower who sells all or a portion of his crop outside the association or otherwise violates his contract will be suspended from membership for three crop seasons. Growers' culls must be delivered and handled by the association.... No grower may join in any year after August 1st."

Immediately following the formal adoption of the new contracts a "sign-up" campaign will be started among the 4,307 growers belonging to the 39 local associations.

Reports recently received by the association from its 800 crop reporters indicate that the 1925 walnut crop will be the largest crop ever harvested. It is estimated that it will be 39% larger than the 1924 crop. In the opinion of the management, "the proper and rapid merchandising of this season's record-breaking crop at prices profitable to the grower will tax every facility of the central organization from the first day of August."

SOUTH DAKOTA HAS NEW SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Agricultural Service Association, Huron, S. D., is the name of a new organization launched July 1, 1925, to assist the farmers and co-operative associations of the state. This Service Association proposes to maintain an agency to furnish plans for organization, including preliminary surveys as to advisability, articles of agreement, by-laws, and contracts; to furnish approved and adequate systems of accounting, and to supply expert accounting service; to furnish market information, financial information, market reports and analyses; to make collections and adjustments; and to supply a number of other types of service. The association is under the direct supervision of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation and its directors are chosen from membership of the executive committee of the Federation.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

The Farmers' Automobile Insurance Company, Tazewell County, Ill., was promoted by the farm bureau of that county in April, 1921. By virtue of his office, the president of the county farm bureau is also president of the insurance company. At the present time, more than 1,075 Tazewell County cars are covered by the company, also considerable numbers in neighboring counties. It is stated that 65% of the Tazewell County farm bureau members insure their cars in this way. Because it is a mutual enterprise, rates are only sufficient to cover the losses and the cost of handling the business. The liability coverage has recently been increased from \$2,500 and \$5,000 to \$5,000 and \$10,000 and the property damage limit has been raised to \$1,000.

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SHORT COURSES FOR ELEVATOR MANAGERS HELD IN IOWA

Three short courses covering two days each, have been held in the past year in Plymouth County, Iowa, for the officers and managers of farmers' elevators, under the auspices of the county agent and the extension specialist of the Iowa State College. In addition to these courses the county agent and extension specialist have met with the boards of all the elevator companies to learn what assistance they could give. Financial statements and trading statements were secured from the various companies and analyzed and discussed at the short courses. As the classification of accounts was not the same for the different associations, satisfactory comparisons could not be made, therefore, a committee was appointed from the managers to recommend a uniform classification. Grading demonstrations were given and management problems discussed. Social features were added for the sake of better acquaintance. A similar short course has been held in Sioux County and one is scheduled for Woodbury County.

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